

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 17TH, 1896.

NUMBER 12

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DEPOT:

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Manufacturers of pumps, Hydraulic rams, pump chain, garden engines, Yard hydrants, street washers, etc.

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Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-SUBSCRIBERS will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Brundish) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attention.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to treatment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "Order of Admittance."

Orders of Admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

Dr. Brundish, No. 75 Rua 1ª de Março, from 10 to 12 p.m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening for patients, and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. for the nursing staff.

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A nice set of rustic furniture for garden or summer-house. Contains thirteen pieces: 3 tables, 1 sofa, 1 rocking-chair, and 8 other chairs. The set is new and will be sold cheap. Can be seen at No. 96, Rua da Assembleia.

**PRIVATE LESSONS.**

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**SITUATION WANTED**

An Englishman is open for an engagement in either Rio or Santos; 12 years experience in Manchester and Brazil. Address: Import and Export, c/o Editor, Rio News.

**SITUATION WANTED.**

Young Englishman speaking Portuguese fluently seeks immediate occupation as clerk, salesman, or position of trust. Commercial experience and first class testimonials. Address "Willing" this office.

**Missing Friends.**

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following: JOSELYN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

DIXON, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he has been in State Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

APRIL, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Huetoff, Fazenda da Bella Aliança, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.

MERCKA, Fortunato—Mallere; was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. F. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house.

OOLE, Frederick—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Left home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him?

TILLEY, or TILLY, Mathias—Native of Ireland. When last heard of was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him from Louisa, Mich. Will hear very good news on calling at the Consulate General.

Rio de Janeiro, March 14th, 1896.

**Official Directory**

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde da Lavoura (opposite Custom House), Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHILIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni, Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde da Lavoura (opposite Custom House), WILLIAM O. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

**Church Directory**

CHURCH CHRIST.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Hours of service until further notice. Morning service 9 a.m. on 1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays of the month, 11 a.m. on 2nd and 4th. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday, and at 9 a.m. on 2nd and 4th. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 m. Sundays: Lecture; services Thursdays, 7.30 p.m. Portuguese services at 10 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sundays: 7.30 p.m. m. Wednesdays—Rua Rincão No. 105. 7.30 p.m. m. Thursdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSE DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. at a Fabris, Carioca, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. A. J. MELO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 13 Travessa da Lavoura. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sundays, and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Santa Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. R. RAGHY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo da S. Joaquim, No. 129.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 2 p.m. afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.45 p.m. on Wednesdays: Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—234 Rua D. Anna Nery, Fátima do Machado. Services Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7 p.m. JAMES B. RODGERS and FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastors. Primary School is the church building.

**Medical Directory**

Dr. William Frederick Elscholtz, German Physician. Office: 98, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 11 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Provost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine. Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

**Miscellaneous.**

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117 Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, Rua da Saúde, 1st floor; W. J. LORRY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 23, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

—A Lima telegram of the 15th reports an Indian insurrection in the interior of Peru, which had been dominated only after a severe struggle.

—At latest accounts the Chilians are cooling down, while the Argentines are warming up. It is a pity they can not see how foolish their theatrical excitement seems to third parties.

—In Chili the imputation against Minister Guerrero has been intense, it being charged that he has betrayed Chili in the interests of Argentina. Thereby indeed is the path of a cabinet minister in Chili and Argentina!

—The Chilians have now discovered a new mare's nest. They imagine that the Italian minister at Buenos Aires is inimical to them, so they want him recalled. Only the other day the Argentines were also deceived with same diplomat.

—It is reported from Santiago, Chili, that the Italian cruiser Varese recently purchased by Argentina, was first offered to Chili and then to Japan, being refused by both. It will be interesting to know if the Argentine has been taken in by the wily Italian.

—Telegrams of the 14th and 15th advise us of a severe and continued earthquake on the Chilean coast. The population of Valparaiso were much alarmed and had passed the night in the open air. Much damage had been done. The Carumilla lighthouse had been destroyed.

—The mayor of S. Miguel, Peru, recently seized all the bibles and other books of the local agent of the American Bible Society, and had them publicly burned in the plaza. This is not the first time that Peruvian officials have shown how intolerant and uncivilized they are. They are still governing in the middle ages in spite of Senor's Lodge and Davis.

**THE STRANGE STORY OF THE ISLE OF LAND-CRABS.**

The story of the annexation of the Rock of Trinidad is (says the Westminster Gazette) one of the amusing little comedies which form the history of the drama of imperial development. The rock of Trinidad, the occupation of which has brought us to the verge of a rupture with Brazil, important and of the same name which lies off the coast of Venezuela, and from which comes

some of the best asphalt used in street paving. The rock, a mere speck upon the ocean, lies 700 miles distant from the coast of Brazil. It is not marked in most of the maps, and until January, 1895, not half a dozen persons knew of its existence. But on or before 1894 the eyes of Sir John Pender, which are always on the ends of the earth, fell upon this barren rock lying unclaimed in the ocean, and it naturally occurred to him that some day or other, somehow or other, it might possibly be useful as a station for a submarine cable. Not one at that time dreamed that Brazil had any pretensions to the sovereignty of the rock. It had no harbor, and it was totally unimproved save by the horrible land crabs described by Mr. Haggard. Sir John Pender's suggestion met with favor at Downing street, or at Whitehall, and the next man-of-war that passed that way landed a boat's crew, hoisted the British flag, and in due course formally reported, in the ordinary course of business, that they had added the rock to the British empire. When the news reached London nobody could tell where Trinidad lay, and no one outside the admiralty and Sir John Pender's office had the ghost of an idea where to look for it on the map. On most maps it could not be found, and when on the largest chart the pin point was discovered the matter was dismissed as a trifle not worth the fussing. But when the news reached Rio it met with a very different reception. The exaltado Brazilians suddenly discovered that the rock was their property. It is true that they never acquired it, or advertised their claim, or made the slightest use of it, but all the same they went dancing mad over it. Mass meetings of the citizens met to denounce the insatiable greed of John Bull, and passed with acclamation and unanimously passionate resolutions pledging themselves to tear the paws of the British lion from this precious gem of the ocean, which was theirs forever in the coronel of the Brazilian republic. The British government was soon apprised by the Brazilian minister in London that the government of Rio regarded the occupation of the rock as a terrible affront. It was difficult for our foreign minister to repress a smile as he listened to the excited outpourings of Brazilian wrath. We attached no importance to the rock. We had not then that Brazil claimed it. But now that it was clear the government at Rio believed that in some way or other it belonged to Brazil, as the heir of Portugal, which had it in 1782, there was no occasion for squabbling. This was eminently a fit and proper case for arbitration. So Lord Salisbury in due form proposed to the government of Rio that the whole question of the right to the sovereignty of the crab-inhabited rock called Trinidad should be referred to the judgment of an impartial arbitrator, binding ourselves in advance to accept his award, whatever it might be. But the government of Brazil refused. The following is a summary of the official Note in which England's offer of arbitration was thrown back by her.

"The Brazilian government declares that it does so not because it is inimical to that manner of settling international quarrels, but because it considers the island its territory."

It declared in the letter that Brazil would maintain the sovereignty over Trinidad which all nations have hitherto acknowledged belonged to her, despite all England's claims. The government asks Great Britain to be actuated by a sense of justice, to reconsider the question, and to return the island to its legitimate owners. It hopes that England will not forget the commercial and financial ties binding the two countries together.

Brazil begs for a quick and equitable reply that may solve the question and which may remove the humor and patriotism of Brazil. It is added that after her rights have been acknowledged Brazil may consider the propriety of allowing a cable station to be established on the island.

Now (adds the Westminster Gazette), here is a pretty kettle of fish which may be commended to the attention of the government at Washington. President Cleveland, in his message, and Mr. Olney in his despatch, virtually proclaimed the heaven-sent mission of the United States to compel all states exercising sovereignty in the western hemisphere to submit their disputes to arbitration. Here is a case in point to test how far they really mean what they say. If they deem it necessary and expedient to try to compel England to arbitrate against her will concerning the ownership of a strip of British-Guiana, which was ceded to us by the Dutch eighty years ago, and which has been in our uninterrupted occupation ever since, surely the government at Washington can hardly fail to bring pressure to bear at Rio to compel the government of Brazil to refer to arbitration the ownership of an uninhabited island which has never been occupied nor administered by Brazil since the world began. What is sauce for the goose is surely good enough sauce for the gander. —Liverpool Post, Jan. 22, 1896.

The immigration at the port of New York during 1895 was 379,705, of whom 229,370 came in the steerage. Of these steerage immigrants 134,962 were males and 94,408 females. There were detained during the year 2,034 persons. The number of contract laborers deported was 765.

In the United States last year there were 132 legal executions, against 118 in 1894. Of these 89 took place in the southern and 43 in the northern states. In the same year there were 171 lynchings, of which 144 occurred in the south and 25 in the north. Of the victims 112 were negroes. The record, had as it is, is slowly improving, for there were 190 lynchings in 1894 and 235 in 1892.

As nearly as can be ascertained the casualties of 1895 caused the loss of 275,000 lives, including battles, railway accidents, shipwrecks, and all other accidents. The loss of life at sea is estimated at 4,000, and on inland waters at 148. By battles in America, 157,986 lives are calculated to have been lost. In the United States, 3,600 persons were killed in railway accidents last year, and 2,610 were seriously injured; 4,850 lives were lost in fires, 950 by explosions, 730 by falling buildings, 730 in mines, 410 by cyclones and storms, and 300 by lightning.

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO  
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
 BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.,

LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder &amp; Co., J. H. Schroder &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler &amp; Co.

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown &amp; Co.

GRNOA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 320.) (Caixa 183.)

Draws on:

Germany..... [Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and correspondents in Hamburg, Hamburg, London, M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.]  
 England..... [N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London]  
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From The Century for February.

**THE PALMERSTON IDEAL IN DIPLOMACY.**

I.

The American is always instituting a comparison between himself and his English cousin. The Englishman is ever contrasting his American kinsman with himself. Personal comparisons are proverbially ungracious. The accentuation of supposed contrasts is peculiarly so. Moreover, since men generally find what they seek faithfully, both comparison and contrast tend toward a factitious result. Thus it comes to pass that in most American newspaper offices there is a lay figure, clothed on with insularity, armed to the teeth in view of a possible opportunity for aggression, his face aglow with bitter and ill-concealed hatred of all things American. This is the "property" Briton, and his services are invaluable in those not infrequent seasons when the chariot-wheels of the editorial imagination drive heavily.

We are assured, upon the other hand, that well-ordered English households commonly harbor a corresponding American bogey. He is a fellow of infinite variety, who, when admitted to the drawing-room, slaps strangers on the back, consumes unlimited tobacco, and interlards his speech with barbaric slang. He serves the British matron as the wine-bibbing Helot served

his Spartan master. He is even brought into requisition by the British author when that worthy adventures an American tale. He is of inestimable worth to Mr. Justin McCarthy, and it is to be feared that in moments of weakness even Mr. Andrew Lang has taken counsel of him.

We are not at present concerned to inquire as to the measure of misrepresentation involved in such imaginary types. It will be found to correspond in some degrees, however, to the contrast that appears to exist between them. For in sober fact, as respects character, the British and American public are strikingly at one. The tone of popular sentiment is much the same. The attitude toward questions of general human interest is often identical. Political ideals are, at bottom, not so unlike as superficial observers fancy. Party spirit manifests itself in very similar fashion. Both are sensitive, though in slightly varying degrees, to the same appeals. The same national spirit animates both, showing itself in quite characteristic fashion when the jealousy of one is aroused against the other. Indeed, it is in their mutual rivalries and jealousies that their spiritual kinship is often most manifest. Their diversity is superficial and provincial; their unity fundamental and racial. The American who can divest himself of provincialism in England, and the Englishman who can lay aside his insularity in America, each finds himself at home.

It is beside my present purpose, however, to discuss the general ties of blood and character between the two peoples; I desire rather to point out the identity of their ideals of statesmanship. To do this we must recall the half forgotten politics of day before yesterday.

It will generally be conceded that no English prime minister of this century has enjoyed a more enthusiastic popularity than Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston. In saying this I am not unmindful of the unique prestige of Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone's power, however, is built upon a foundation very different from that which bolstered up the fame of the greatest of Jingoes. There is a moral austerity in his character, a lofty idealism in his eloquence, a certain philosophy of statesmanship to which, in spite of chance and change, he has been true, that compel a popular esteem and respect which seem scarcely diminished by the general recognition of his marvelous intellectual subtlety. It requires no prophet to foretell the lasting quality of Mr. Gladstone's fame.

Palmerston's hold upon the people, on the other hand, was due in no small measure to the absence of the very qualities by which Mr. Gladstone is characterized. His moral ideals, so far from being exalted, were common to the last degree. His talents commanded consideration by their quantity rather than their quality. He could lay little claim to eloquence, though his plain, ungraceful speech had the effectiveness of eloquence at times, and was always pitched upon a popular key. When his official life was in danger it rose upon one or two occasions—notably in the famous parliamentary conflict of 1850—very nearly to the height of greatness. But even the blunt, half-humorous, decided manner had a certain speciousness about it that was characteristic of the man. In his mouth a cant phrase—his famous "*Cris Romanus sum*" is a case in point—simulated life so well as to deceive the very elect. He managed to galvanize it into wearing its grave-clothes as jauntily as though they had been holiday attire.

Mr. Gladstone is credited with saying that the secret of eloquence consists in giving back to one's hearers in drops what one has received from them as spray. If this be Mr. Gladstone's analysis of his own power, we venture to suggest that he does himself injustice. But it serves admirably as a figurative expression of the essence of Lord Palmerston's popularity. He knew his public to perfection. Their national prejudices appealed to him as a man, and upon these prejudices he built his supremacy as a foreign minister. Of course there were not lacking those who saw through all this. Indeed, they represented a very considerable and highly respectable opposition. But Palmerston knew so well what the galleries liked, and played to them with such assiduity and success, that he could almost afford to ignore his critics.

To say this is in no sense to assert that he was without positive convictions, very unusual administrative abilities, or a smattering of disinterested sentiment. A man may

possess all these and yet be a little of a demagogue and very much of a bully. Lord Palmerston admirably exemplifies the statement. The fact that he was successively a Tory, a disciple of Canning, a Peelite, and a Liberal is simply to say that he was a man of generous instincts who made an honest effort to keep pace with the inevitable progress of events. It is by land to his charge that he aided and abetted Sir Robert Peel on that famous day when the latter "found the Whigs bathing and stole their clothes," it may be pleaded in extenuation that the bathing Whigs had no vested right in the garments, while Peel and Palmerston had grown to their size and did not work in them. Palmerston's worst enemy never questioned his administrative powers or his devotion to work. In his long terms at the War and Foreign offices, as well as during the years when he was Prime Minister, the amount of efficient labor which he bestowed upon the public service puts him in the front rank of working ministers; while his three years as Home Secretary served to illustrate both his industry and his versatility. Nor need there be any question that his sympathies, other things being equal, were always on the side of the oppressed, and that he rejoiced to strengthen the guarantees of freedom. But then, other things never were equal. Here lies the great indictment that is to be brought against Lord Palmerston as a foreign minister. He made what he called patriotism a fetish—a blind, despotic, tyrannous thing whose ignorant and imperious demands must be satisfied at once, regardless of all large rules of right and wrong. National aggrandizement, national self-assertion, without account of consequence or the higher demands of justice, were the ends which Palmerston sought to obtain, and national prejudice was the charm with which he conjured. Greville writes significantly on January 18, 1845: "I went there from Broadlands, where I left the Viscount [Palmerston] full of vigour and hilarity, and overflowing with diplomatic swagger. He said we might hold any language we please to France and America, and insist on what we thought necessary, without any apprehension that either of them would go to war, as both knew how vulnerable they were, France with her colonies and America with her slaves, a doctrine to which Lord Ashburton by no means subscribes." ("Journal of the Reign of Queen Victoria," Vol. II, pp. 6, 7.) It is an admirable miniature of Palmerston at his best—and worst. It depicts a type of statesman that has given tone to England's foreign policy to England's lasting injury. I have said that Palmerston understood his public and played to it with assiduity and success. That public, however, was by no means England's best. The Ashburtons, the Granvilles, the Clarendons were not of it. The Queen and the Prince Consort emphasized their opposition to it. Reformers like Cobden and Bright did their best to divorce the masses from it. But insular prejudice was so strong, and melodrama proved so popular, that Palmerston retained his prestige almost without interruption until the end. Yet he succeeded in arousing an antagonism to British policy and in forming an ideal of British aggression abroad that still obtains upon the Continent and in America. The fact that there is no other nation with whose interests our own are so bound up is often quite lost sight of in view of popular prejudice against a policy that men like to think still formed upon the Palmerston model. The indisputable fact of the superiority of English rule to that exercised by France or Germany over subject nations is but grudgingly admitted, because since Palmerston's day men have been able to see nothing in every new British acquisition but the brutal bullying of a weaker power. No higher-handed piece of national aggression has probably been perpetrated within this century than the recent invasion of Madagascar by the French. But the world at large has proved quite acquiescent. Had England undertaken such an expedition, however, the press of two continents would have exhausted the vocabulary of contumely. Yet no one at all conversant with colonial history can doubt that Madagascar would be a far better place to live and work in under English than under French dominion, and that it would prove of vastly greater value to the civilized world.

<sup>1</sup> Though both Granville and Clarendon served with Palmerston, neither seems to have been in genuine accord with the line of his foreign policy. I think this statement borne out by the extraordinary events that marked the termination of the ministry of 1859, especially the Queen's part therein.

<sup>2</sup> It is proper to say that this article was prepared before the appearance of President Cleveland's special message on the Venezuela question.—EDITORS.

England's position to-day is startlingly isolated; and a prime factor in her isolation has been that she has cherished Lord Palmerston's ideal of statesmanship too dearly.

## II.

It is not long since we were assured on most excellent authority that high ideals—the ideals of the ten commandments and the golden rule—had no place in practical politics. Whether this be true or not, it is a philosophical platitude that political ideals of some sort exist, influencing the opinions and consequent activities of the mass of citizens; but they are generally vague. The average man is impatient of definition; he has little concern with the exact content of words. They easily become battle-cries, watchwords, or tokens appealing directly to that surface stratum of prejudice in him which often clothes, and sometimes smothers, the intellectual and ethical man within. So long as this remains the case it is evident that the ideal of the citizen will be to a considerable extent compact of prejudice rather than of intellectual or ethical aspiration; that is to say, cant phrases, rallying-cries, *et id omne genus*, will have more weight with him than appeals to sober judgment or to moral sense. There has long been a notion that the sphere of superstition was that in which cant found freest play. But it was ever true, superstition must long since have surrendered its proud distinction to politics.

It is doubtful if any considerable body of men exist who have a sincerer love of fair play, a more honest desire to see impartial justice done, or a truer respect for self-restrained and unselfish action, than the mass of American and British citizens, when they lay aside personal prejudice and calmly consider the right and wrong of a course of public or private policy; but it is not at all doubtful that to induce them to do this would be regarded as bad politics and worse journalism by the great authorities in the political and journalistic world. One of the common-places of their economy, indeed, is that power consists, not so much in the clear vision and firm grasp of truth, nor in a plain and unadorned appeal to the best judgment of their fellow-citizens, as in a "pull" upon their prejudice, and in an ability to arouse them to blind and unquestioning "enthusiasm." Hence the free coinage of watchwords in every campaign, which, as a New England clergyman once suggested to the writer, is likely to prove as dangerous to the commonwealth as the free coinage of silver. Doubtless it has been so since politics began. The demagogue and the poor are ever with us. I have cited the case of Lord Palmerston, however, because it is so marked, and because its influence has proved so lasting. The jingoism of the Marquis of Salisbury, for instance, is undoubtedly a culture from the original Palmerston microbe, although the virus may have become somewhat attenuated in the process.

On our own side of the water, in the mean time, we have become aware of the growth of a Palmerstonian ideal of foreign policy which bears all the marks of legitimate descent. Its devotees are marvelously noisy. They depend largely upon watchwords and badges. They are chary of definition, and charier still of all appeal to the sober second thought of men. Indeed, the man of sober second thought is the one man they cannot away with. The self-restraint and dignity which the world has a right to expect of a great nation are scandalous in their eyes. True, they have much to say of "dignity," but they persistently use the word in its Palmerstonian sense of overbearing truculence. They talk much and loudly of "Americanism"; but when their speech is reduced to its lowest terms we discover that they have emptied the word of all moral content. It has become a mere "Abracadabra"—a charm wherewith to call spirits from the vasty deep of popular prejudice, and send them upon the errands of small politics. Had Washington a prophetic vision of a United States senator declaring war upon Great Britain in a time of profound peace, when he wrote: "Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct, and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no distant period a great nation to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence?" Was it a desire to

observe good faith and justice toward all nations that induced another United States senator to advocate the practical repudiation of obligations laid upon the government by a properly constituted commission of arbitration? Is it the guidance of an exalted justice and benevolence that leads the chauvinist press to cry aloud for the building of war vessels upon the great lakes, in distinct contravention of treaty provisions? There is something half pathetic in the simple dignity with which Washington concludes the counsels of his farewell message: "If I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism, this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated."

Measured by the standard of certain senators, Washington and Lincoln can scarce pass muster to-day as "good Americans." It is difficult to imagine the former attempting to confer added dignity upon the flag of a nation's love by rechristening it "Old Glory"; or the latter shrieking in corymbic fury for the summary obliteration of Spain before she has time to explain or apologize for an apparent insult to an American ship. Indeed, as the greatness of these statesmen looms large through the years, we begin to see in what considerable measure it was due to their patient conservatism in respect of our foreign relations, to their absolute repudiation of what I have called the Palmerston ideal. Yet surely no presidents have done more than they to give dignity to the flag and win for the nation a world's respect. This Palmerston ideal is no new thing in our national counsels. But for President Lincoln's wisdom and firmness it would have had a large place in the nation's thought in 1861; for on April 1 of that year Secretary Seward presented to the President an outline of foreign policy that was substantially as follows:

"I would demand explanations from Spain and France categorically at once. I would seek explanations from Great Britain and Russia, and send agents into Canada, Mexico, and Central America, to rouse a vigorous spirit of independence on this continent against European intervention; and, if satisfactory explanations are not received from Spain and France, would convene Congress and declare war against them. For this purpose it must be somebody's business to pursue and direct it incessantly. Either the President must do it himself, and be all the while active in it, or devolve it on some member of his cabinet. Once adopted, debates on it must end, and all agree and abide. It is not in my special province; but I neither seek to evade nor assume responsibility." (Morse, "Abraham Lincoln," I, pp. 277, 278.)

It is scarcely too much to say that the adoption of such an inconceivably fatuous policy must eventually have wrecked the Union. The quiet firmness with which the President set it aside is become matter of history, and no one to-day would dare question his wisdom.

We would yield to none in our desire that American dignity be asserted abroad. That, however, can never come to pass until we regard our place among the nations of the earth as too great to be made the stalking-horse of every petty political scheme and schemer. Nor is it consonant with that dignity to treat the murder of Italians in New Orleans or of Chinese in Idaho with comparative levity, while we shout for truculent action the moment that any question arises wherein we have perchance been wronged by Spain, France, or England. The bane of France ever since the Revolution has been the irresponsible manner in which her people have treated questions of great and far-reaching public import. The irony of the Paris bookseller who, when asked for a copy of the French constitution, replied that he did not keep periodical literature, was sad as well as mordant. It was this same irresponsibility in lofty station that made Palmerston an object of hatred in every court in Europe, and that has ministered directly to England's isolation. It is such irresponsibility among men of influence that is rendering wise and conservative settlement of our own foreign questions increasingly difficult, and an assertion of true American dignity well-nigh impossible.

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It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend to a large number of guests. Every room is comfortably furnished, the service is complete in every respect, it has excellent lads, electric communications, telephone, trams at the door day and night, service of carriages at any hour and, in short, every modern improvement for the convenience of the most exacting.

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Borzequins for girls..... 65000  
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Slippers, cat-head..... 45500  
Shoes for children..... 38 and 35005

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From the *Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 28.

### MAR DEL PLATA.

For the last three summers people have been asking me to write about Mar del Plata. Such is my apology for writing this article.

I went down there on last Friday night with a party of friends who were bent on spending a fortnight at the seaside. I came back on Monday night after having spent three days there, mostly in the water. Such in brief is my prospectus.

The usual way of beginning an article on Mar del Plata is to say that, "Starting at 9.45 p. m. from Plaza Constitución by one of the luxuriously furnished night trains of the Southern railway, you are whirled away into the night to awaken with the dawn of the following morning at your seaside destination." I stand for accuracy, so I shall at once join issue with this fable. You start at 9.45 p. m., and the cars are all right, but you are not whirled away. You go out with much circumstance and dignity, and when all the lights of Buenos Aires have been left behind you find that you are rushing madly through the night at the rate of 8 or 9 miles per hour. This break-neck speed is kept up the whole way. It is difficult to say how this is done, but done it is. Along about six leagues this side of Maipu a travelling dog joined the train and ran alongside the restaurant-car near one of the windows of which two of us were taking coffee. As we were travelling dogs ourselves we sympathised with him and threw him bread and butter, which he leisurely swallowed as he stretched along at an easy springing gallop. He looked like a hard-worked animal, still he was able to develop more speed than the train, for, as we swung in sight of the station he wagged his tail in salute and flashed ahead. As he passed the engine he gave a friendly growl at the driver, as much as to say:—

"Don't mind whistling. I'm going there and I'll tell them you're coming."

Upon any of the Western or Northern lines such a remark would be a deadly insult, and would have been answered by a volley of coal from the stoker. On the Southern line, however, the people on the engine have to be patient, because any violence of the kind indicated would be mere waste of energy—the dog would be a mile out of range down the line before they could have anything after him but curse words. But you get to Mar del Plata all the same.

The town stands between two hills instead of standing upon one of them. It may have originally stood on both and got washed into the hollow by a thunder-storm. This would account for the way in which palatial hotels and smoky huts are all mixed up together. It would also account for the distance which separates the hotels from the railway station. I mentioned this theory to one of the oldest inhabitants, but he regarded me with a friendly interest which showed that I did not strike him as being in a very healthy state of mind. They nearly always do this in Mar del Plata. They look upon people who go down there from Buenos Aires as either crazy or dying. And they treat you as such—that is to say, thinking that the goods of this world can be of no further use to you they lay themselves out to anticipate your last will and testament, as it were. Death in Mar del Plata ought to be an easy affair. Leaving-taking from this weary world ought to be a very simple business amongst these primitive people; the leaving can be done by yourself; they will already have finished the taking. They are passing kind.

You want to know about the hotels, of course. Well, in the first place I had better mention the principal caravansary. This is situated on the beach and is called the Chalet Universal. It is owned by a fiery Gaul named Dumont, called for the sake of euphony "El Africano." His wife assists him very effectively in the administration of the establishment. M. Dumont is altogether an original character, his methods of administration are original, his very dog is original—there is nothing commonplace about M. Dumont. Take that dog for instance. He is called "Tigre." He is the champion fighter of the beach. He lies in front of his chalet and communes with the ocean. Any dog that wants a fight can come along and have it. "Tigre" has four or five affairs of honor every day, from all of which his adversaries are carried away in tears to recover from their moral victory. When "Tigre" finishes a duel he goes back to his sunny couch in the sand and waits

for another client. Occasionally he goes and takes a bath in the waves to wash off the blood of his mangled victims. The great ambition of his life is to kill a seal, but of this we shall hear more later on. Let us return to the chalet—to the home of M. Dumont.

The table is the best in Mar del Plata. It is quite a common thing to see people from very pretentious hotels breakfasting and dining there. Single men, grass-widowers, and the like go round there from other chalets after meals to drink something as the liquors are the most reputed in the locality. Mine host has an enormous ice chest in which are stored a vast selection of strong waters. Upon the cover of this chest, marked down in chalk, are the scores of the different guests. Every night these scores are entered in the day-book. Some of them are very imposing. Here is a sample:—

Monsieur—(a German broker):

8 Cock-tel.	4.00
3 Whiskis.	1.50
2 Bier (bts.).	2.00
2 Cock-tel.	1.00
1 Slice (sausage).	1.20
4 Cock-tel.	2.00
4 Whiskis.	2.00
2 Slice (sausages).	2.40
1 " " "	1.20
5 Bier (bts.).	2.50

\$19.80

The entire cover is filled with these chalked scores. They are most interesting reading. The publication of them would set the country by the ears from Mendoza to the Rio Negro.

M. Dumont's beds are good, and the bedrooms very clean and airy. You can step out from your bedroom into the sea without having to spend half an hour in a stuffy little dressing hut. With good wine and, exclusive of the top of the ice chest, his charges are \$10 per day—a very reasonable price. You would be quite surprised to see the illustrious people who patronise him—deputies, lawyers, consuls, merchants—but we must not tell any tales out of school. Alongside the chalet there is a store kept by a Turk and his harem, which consists of one lady, who assists in the sale-room. She is one of the features of the beach, and there is already many legends of the famous men who have from time to time fallen victims to her siren charms.

There are of course other hotels in Mar del Plata besides Dumont's. There is the Bristol, where you go if you want to be badly fed, badly attended, but where you can have music at your dinner, and where you can be fashionable. The Bristol Hotel is kept up by the ronlette tables, which we shall visit by and by. The Grand Hotel has good airy rooms, but the table is rather indifferent. It is patronized by sensible people—by people who have no necessity to assert their social standing, or who despise all the nonsense that goes on at the Bristol. Then there are the Central, Cano, Progreso, and many other minor hotels, all more or less distant from the beach.

In order to bathe you must put on your Sunday clothes, go down to the waterside, enter a dressing-box, change your dainty raiment for a bathing suit, and then you are at liberty to interview the sea. A bathing suit is a very smart combination of serge tunic and knickerbockers. It reaches below the knee and to the shoulders, leaving the arms bare. For masquerading along the beach it is very nice, that is, if the weather is fine and if you are well proportioned. If the weather is cool it is a failure. A bathing suit is very trying to the fair sex. Some women that look very passable in fashionable gowns and nodding plumes of ostrich feathers, look fearful when attired for the water. It is more trying than the knickerbocker bicycling uniform invented by the New Woman. It lays bare arms that are as thick as lamp posts, or as thin as drumsticks—and so on. A bathing suit is also a very discouraging companion for a simple-minded man who would like to swim a little. If you are a small man they will give you a suit into which an experienced diver will have to go after you in order to fish you out again, unless it falls off in the water, which is not at all improbable. If you are a big man they will give you a small man's suit into which you squeeze yourself after infinite toil and manifold struggles against blasphemy. Once into it you are haunted by the fear that you will never be able to get it off. This fear soon vanishes. The moment you kick out to swim something gives way—goodness knows what or where. Then something

else goes by the board. A breaker washes over you and away on its crested foam go two or three of your buttons. Another breaker approaches and you lash out to meet it in defence of your remaining buttons and the honor of your ancient name. You splash into the seething cauldron. There is a ringing and a hissing in your ears as the mighty volume of water and spray dashes over you. You swim a few strokes away down in the depths of the boiling maelstrom; with one vigorous kick on the sandy bottom you project yourself again to the surface; and then, lurching over, you float on the heaving bosom of the ocean in order to hold an inquest on the situation. It is desolation! It is dishonor and shipwreck and despair! All that remains of the bathing suit is a twisted fetter which has entwined itself lovingly about your ankles. There is another twist around your throat which represents all that remains of the tunic; the rest of it is gracefully floating on the waves behind you. In order to refit after this crushing defeat you must do a good deal of sub-marine navigation, because, of course, for obvious reasons, you cannot allow your dismantled appearance to blot the face of nature. You must crawl about dragging and twisting and heaving at the remnants of your miscellaneously toggery. At every three or four seconds you ship a few hogheads of salt water, and by the time you have it all pumped out of your hold another supply comes on board. When you have temporarily repaired the devastation you emerge from the briny main an altered man, and, hastily wrapping yourself in your bath-gown, you retire into private life. One hundred pairs of eyes are watching you. One hundred tongues are asking what happened to you. One hundred uncharitable people are telling each other that you are drunk. Meanwhile you are approaching your haven of refuge—slowly marching in the extemporized funeral of your shattered ambitions. With one hand you hold your bath-gown and the starboard fittings of your exploded bathing-dress, with the other hand you hold together the port side of the dire catastrophe. If you had two hands more you want them to hold up something else in other directions. It is a fearful sensation. It is at such supreme moments as these that one may be excused for regretting that he was born into this vale of tears.

But I must tell you of the Rambla, of which you read so much in the newspapers. Along the beach, in front of the town, runs a row of houses—shops, restaurants, bathing-boxes, shooting galleries, &c., &c. This row of houses is about 300 yards in length. In front of the doors there is a boarded footpath about 15 feet wide separated from the beach by a wooden paling. This footpath, if you please, is the far famed Rambla of Mar del Plata. It is the Vanity Fair of the town—the parade ground for beauty and fashion—the place where people go to see and be seen. Groups of girls, old women, youths, men, and children walk up and down this boarded pathway, which is raised about two feet from the sand. Here the friends who are stopping at different hotels meet and exchange notes. Here engagements made in the music and dancing saloons of the Bristol or the Grand are betrayed, discovered and commented on. Here the girls show their new hats and dresses and the youths their spotless suits of flannel and serge. One of the houses in front of which runs the Rambla is that of mine host Dumont, so that, seated at one of the tables on his cool veranda, a few of us surveyed the scene—the coming and going—the by-play and the fun—

The bustle and the rare show  
That occupied mankind below  
Secure and at our ease.

I have used that quotation before, but what odds? You cannot help thinking of dear old Vincent Bourne and his jackdaw, when, seated over a smoke, you dispose yourself to look down philosophically upon the humors and vanities of your kind.

Here we must pause, as the ghost said when it came to the edge of the Shannon. I find that it is easier to pack myself into a 5-foot man's bathing-suit than to pack Mar del Plata into a few paragraphs.

We shall finish our poor description some day if we only have patience. If a man can get to Mar del Plata on a Southern railway car, surely he ought to be able to get out of it even on the back of a printer's devil.

CHE BUONO.

From *The London Standard*.

### WHERE SPONGES GROW AND THE METHOD OF OBTAINING THEM.

During the last twenty years or so the demand for sponges—which are, in their way, a mark for civilization—has grown rapidly, chiefly owing to the expansion of the British colonies, and the sponge fisheries have been extensively organized and developed in order to supply the expanding market.

The sponge is supposed to be properly a product of tropical or sub-tropical seas, and it has a very wide distribution on the shores of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans, but, for commercial purposes, the Mediterranean is its most important habitat. It is found all along the eastern and southern coasts of that sea, but the finest kinds are confined to the Levant and the shores of Syria and Tipoli. Here they grow of a finer, firmer, more elastic texture than anywhere else, for some reason not yet fully understood.

The best Mediterranean fisheries, which used to be carried on in a primitive fashion by the natives, have been so vigorously exploited by western energy and capital, that they are beginning to show signs of exhaustion, and it is becoming necessary to seek deeper and deeper waters, which means a corresponding increase of labor and expense.

In former days sponges used to be got by naked divers or—in shallower waters—by harpooning. The boatmen, who were mainly dependent on money-lenders for their equipment, disposed of their catch as best they could, sometimes traveling all over Europe in order to avoid being cheated in the native markets at Rhodes and elsewhere. All that has been changed, to their very great advantage, by the introduction of diving dresses and the organization of the industry on a modern commercial basis.

The French at one time took the lead in this enterprise; but for some years past they have yielded the first place to English traders, for whom, it is said, the natives prefer to work. By far the most important house in the trade to-day is an English firm, whose operations have made London the chief sponge market of the world. They have established an extensive fishing station and factory on the island of Oegena, where they employ a whole fleet of Greek boats to fish in different parts of the Mediterranean.

The sponges are found by means of a peculiar spyglass, consisting of a wide tube, with glass at one end, which is held under the surface of the water, so as to obviate the refraction, while the boat proceeds over the fishing ground. With this glass an experienced eye can detect sponges at an extraordinary depth in the crystalline sea.

Diving in deep waters, even with the dress, is most arduous and dangerous work. The Greeks are the best divers in the world, and a good hand will manage thirty fathoms (180 feet); but the pressure of the water is so great at that depth as often to cause serious injury, and to shorten life. The diver, after a time, feels a sensation of drowsiness, and then he must regain the surface as rapidly as possible. A form of paralysis is not uncommon among the men, and two or three per cent. die annually from the effects of the strain.

Accidents also occur through the diver stepping or falling suddenly off a ledge of rock into deeper water, and so straining his communication tube. At present diving machines are only made for pumping air to a depth of thirty fathoms, but, owing to the depletion of the fisheries, new and improved ones are now being sent out from England, which will enable forty fathoms to be reached.

Of all the strange feats which men perform for a livelihood or their amusement, this is surely the most adventurous—to descend 240 feet below the surface of the sea. A curious fact has been noticed about divers, and that is that they always wear their boots out at the toe. It shows that they do not walk upright, as they are always represented in pictures, but bending forward; in other words, the bottom of the sea is not level, but a steep slope.

The only other regions in which sponge fishing is carried on commercially are the West Indies. About the Bahama islands, Cuba, and the coast of Florida there are extensive grounds, yielding abundance of sponges, inferior indeed to those of the Mediterranean, but so much more easily got as to make the fishing profitable.

They are obtained in comparatively shallow water by scanning the ground with the aid of a bucket which has a glass bottom, and is held up to his face as he leans over the side of the boat. When he sees a sponge he keeps his eye fixed on it, and seizes it with the hook, which is held in his right hand.

To have a marketable value sponges must not only be of a certain texture, but also of a good size and shape; and the West Indian sponges are apt to be inferior in all three respects. The best are a large kind, known as "sheep-wool," which make good bath sponges. Curiously enough, spongers are said to be no judges of quality, and they frequently waste time and labor in getting material of little, if any value.

It appears that, while some parts of the West Indian grounds have been overfished, the region, as a whole, is very imperfectly developed. The inferiority of the produce may be partly due to its being obtained exclusively from shallow waters, for the finest kind of sponges grow deep; and possibly the introduction of diving might lead to better results. There are also large areas of coast hitherto untried. Great interest, therefore, attaches to an experiment now being carried out by the leading London firm, who have dispatched a vessel, with Greek divers, to the coast of British Honduras. If successful, it will lead to an important development of the industry.

West Indian sponges are very easily distinguished from the Mediterranean varieties by their coarser and looser texture. The cheap and highly bleached articles, mostly of small size which have been so common in shop windows of late years, all come from that part of the world.

The public and the shopkeepers usually divide sponges into two classes—"bleached" and "unbleached"; the former are of a bright yellow color, the latter a light brown, and they contain sand. But the term has only a conventional significance; all domestic sponges are bleached, and the difference in color merely means a somewhat different process. In its natural state, the fibrous framework, which is what we know as a sponge, is filled with a gelatinous fluid, and covered with a thin black cuticle, provided with numerous holes, through which a stream of water flows constantly inward to the centre of the creature by the smaller channels, and out again by the larger ones. Thus it is nourished.

In fishing, the whole thing is torn from the rock or stone on which it grows, the cuticle is then removed, and the gelatinous interior, known as the "milk," is squeezed out. That is the method practiced in the Mediterranean; but in the Bahamas the mass is left to wash itself clean in a creek. At this stage the sponge is of a dark brown color, with large red ferruginous stains, which render it very unsightly, and quite unfit for the market. These stains are removed by the use of various chemicals.

The so-called unbleached sponges are treated with sulphuric acid, which turns them a light brown, after which they are washed in sea water and sprinkled with sand, to give them a touch of "local color," packed in wooden cases, and shipped to the warehouse. The bleached variety, on the other hand, are washed in permanganate of potassium, and afterward treated with hydrochloric acid and soda. This is not done on the spot, and therefore the sea water and sand are omitted. There is not really much difference, except that the "bleached ones," having gone through more processes, are rather less durable.

Sponges exhibit an endless variety of shape, size and texture. Some hundreds, if not thousands, of kinds are named in the trade, but only a limited proportion of them is available for domestic purposes. Of these the commonest is the ordinary "honey-comb" or bath sponge, which is especially in demand in English-speaking countries. The most valuable kind is the fine "Turkey" sponge, much used by ladies and in nurseries. It is of a very soft, close, elastic texture, and more or less cup-shaped. It grows at a great depth, and only in certain limited fishing grounds. One of the most curious varieties of sponge is known as "elephant's ear," from its resemblance to that remarkable feature. It spreads out into a thin, flat cake several feet in diameter, and of a tough, leathery consistence.

Much ingenuity has been expended in trying to find some use for these and many other eccentric kinds, as well as for the sponges for the market, but hitherto without much success. A large fortune lies

awaiting somebody in the utilization of waste fragments left by clipping ordinary sponge waste.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—There were 12,954 passenger and immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires in January.

—In Buenos Aires, Ferrari is charging for his opera season the title of \$3000 gold for a box and \$200 for a stall, or at the rate of \$70 and \$5.40 respectively per night. We wonder if he will ask such prices here. —*Montevideo Times*.

—The *Montevideo Times* of the 1st inst. notes the suicide of Federico Carbone, who had insured his life only a few weeks before in the New York Life. He had previously offered himself to the Standard Life and was rejected. It appears to be a deliberate attempt to exploit the company.

—The *Nacional* continues to make regular revelations of emittes practiced in the barracks, the artillery claiming its attention at present. It says several men have been made incapable for life by the thrashings they have received. The military authorities do not seem to take the slightest notice. —*Montevideo Times*.

—The papers will continue to print numerous letters from both men and masters regarding the treatment and payment of the former after arriving in England from a voyage, during which they have had the care of cattle. The rights and wrongs of the question we do not pretend to know, but there seems to be no doubt that the simple and most satisfactory plan is to pay all cattle men in full as they leave the ship at the end of the voyage. —*Sport and Pastime*.

—On February 28th the Buenos Aires health board issued the following regulations, which were promptly approved by the government:

On and after 1st of March, arrivals from Rio de Santos, provided they have been seven or more days at sea, will be admitted to free pratique prior to disinfection, provided the health on board is good.

When the voyage has been made under seven days, an observation of 48 hours will be imposed, during which disinfection will be carried out.

All arrivals from other Brazilian ports will be admitted to free pratique, subject to the regulation for disinfection.

—We see that in one of the provisions for the new Union Civil in Montevideo the establishment of a club for rifle practice is contemplated. The object is said to be for the physical development of the members. It is a rather curious way of providing for the physical development of members of a political party. It is curious also to see a new political party start by prescribing assiduous rifle practice. Their object is to get votes to put the votes and the electoral machinery at their disposal. They should have gone only one step further and arranged to erect a provisional stand opposite the government house. There is where they want to do the shooting and there it is where it is most needed. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—On account of the alarming increase of yellow fever in Rio de Janeiro, the national council of hygiene has ordered quarantine regulations as follows:—Seventy-two hours of "sanitary observation" on all vessels from Rio de Janeiro or which have called there, provided they have no confirmed or suspected cases of yellow fever on their voyage. Passengers to be landed at the Flores Island lazaret for the period in question and to be subject to surveillance for 5 days after landing on shore; their baggage to be disinfected. Cargo and crew to be landed without any restriction. Vessels with suspected or actual cases during the voyage or on arrival to be submitted to special measures according to the circumstances. This to be enforced on all vessels arriving from date (March 2). —*Montevideo Times*.

—The Italian engineer—the great specialist in naval defence and the science of fortification—has begun his labors amongst us. He has entered into a contract with the Argentine government to furnish plans for coast defence, arsenal extensions, etc. He went to Zarate a day or so after his arrival and visited the arsenal there. On Wednesday he went to Bahia Blanca to make a personal inspection of the place where it is proposed to establish a great naval base of operations. He went accompanied by several Argentine officers. On the 14th, the minister of war, accompanied by the Italian minister, the chief of the naval staff, and some well known engineers, will go to Bahia Blanca to join Sr. Luigi. It is said that orders have been sent to the squadron in New Gulf to come up to Bahia Blanca. It is thought that Sr. Luigi wishes to make some artillery trials with a view to obtaining certain information which will materially assist him in drawing up his plans for fortifications and naval arsenal. After the port of Bahia Blanca has been thoroughly examined, Sr. Luigi will go farther south on board some of the warships to examine the ports of Rio Negro and Santa Cruz. —*Southern Cross*, Feb'y. 28.

—Sr. Liliarte Barba completes to-day the second year and the first half of his presidential term, but without having yet done anything to justify before the country his election to the high office he occupies. Political talent or administrative ability of a high order were not to be expected from his antecedents, but he has even failed to supplement the lack of these by any show of that civic virtue, disinterestedness and respect for public opinion, which are within the reach of the least intelligent. Worst of all he does not even show common-sense of his own defects or endeavour to atone for them by gathering around him men possessing the talents and virtues in which he himself is deficient. Unable to mark out an independent course of his own, unwilling to adopt that signalled by unanimous public opinion, he has simply followed in the steps of his predecessor, copying all his faults, without the talent that glossed them over. Hence his government is neither successful nor respected, nor trusted, and indeed if it is tolerated at all, it is only to avoid the possibly worse evil of disorder and civil war. We will not enlarge upon the subject, because there is nothing pleasant to say about it, and because the ground has been sufficiently covered by recent articles in these columns. —*Montevideo Times*, March 1.

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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It must be apparent to the government that the situation here is becoming extremely critical. Business is not only hampered by the fluctuations and fall in exchange, but still more so by the exaggerated cost of imported merchandise under the new tariff, and by the scarcity of money. It is the universal complaint that there is no business doing, and that collections have become almost impossible. Within our limited observation, we find that the volume of business has fallen to one half, even to one fourth of what it should be. It needs no demonstration to show how prejudicial such a situation is, not only to the business community, but to the whole population. It is an indication of a crisis much more serious than the government is conscious of. Of course, we are aware that the fever epidemic is contributing its quota toward this depression in business, and in some respects the diminished export of coffee is also exerting an unfavorable influence. But these factors exert only a very slight influence on the local shops whose trade depends directly on the prosperity of the people. It is a fact that employment is now more difficult to obtain and that money is scarce. It is also a fact that wages have again become insufficient because of the recent increase in prices under the new tariff. It is a fact, likewise, that taxes have been increased, and that landlords are becoming more exigent in rents. Under such conditions it is impossible for consumers to continue as before, and they are therefore seeking to reduce expenditures in every way possible. Hence the depression in trade which we now see. All this, we submit, is detrimental to the best interests of the country. More than this, it is fatal to progress and good order. Under such conditions Brazil can never be prosperous. It is futile to invest capital, or open out new enterprises, in a country where such conditions exist. If the government is really desirous of giving some impetus to industrial development, it must do something at once to reduce the costs of living and to promote trade. A well-clothed, well-fed and contented people is a better bulwark against disorder and aggression than war ships and armies.

In 1882 or 1883, if we remember aright, the Ilha das Flores was purchased by the government, which, not knowing what else to do with it, decided, notwithstanding its inconvenient situation, to convert it into an immigrant depot. It seems that there was no water on the island; but the question of water supply apparently did not attract the government's attention until 1893, when in the midst of the naval revolt, the whole lay being then in the possession of the revolutionists, the minister of industry appears to have come to the conclusion that the fitting moment had arrived for laying water-pipes between the island and the mainland. Accordingly on October 19th he issued orders to that effect and placed at the disposal of the inspector general of lands and colonisation the sum of 30,000\$ for supplying the island with water and gas. The inspector-general does not seem to have been duly impressed with the appropriateness of the occasion and failed to execute his instructions. The matter was left in abeyance till November 8th, 1894, when the inspector-general wrote to the minister of industry, asking for per-

mission to begin the work. On the 24th of that month the desired permission was granted; but the work was not begun, and the respective authorization lapsed. On July 5th, 1895, the minister of industry wrote to the tribunal of accounts asking it to register under the head of "conveyance of immigrants and unforeseen expenses" the sum necessary for supplying the island with water. The tribunal of accounts objected to the classification and suggested another, which the minister refused to accept, insisting on his own classification. But the tribunal was as obstinate as the minister, and the latter consequently decided to request the President to ask for a special appropriation. The President complied with the request and the chamber of deputies voted the appropriation, but before the senate could do so the congressional session terminated. And this is the reason why the immigrant depot on Ilha das Flores is not supplied with water. In view of the foregoing, we think that we have the right to ask whether no one is to be dismissed but the inspector-general of lands and colonisation and the personnel of the immigrant depot.

## BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

The annual general meeting of the above was held at the offices of Messrs. Quesley, Davidson & Co. on Thursday, 12th inst., at 4.15 p.m. Present:—Messrs. Hamshire, G. Pullen, F. L. Youle, Maude, Anderson and Rev. H. Mosley, of the past year's Committee; and of general subscribers, Messrs. Massey, A. Hine, J. Massey, T. Johnson, Crauford, Smart, Evers, Green, S. Kirk, Haynes, Okell, Miller, Guild, W. Edwards, E. Gepp, E. Hime Jr., C. S. Smith and Coulmer.

Mr. Massey having been voted to the chair, and the minutes of the last general meeting having been read and confirmed, the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Maude, presented his accounts for the year 1895. These were then passed by the meeting. The Treasurer then made a statement showing that the present revenue amounting to about six contos was no longer sufficient to maintain the institution. Already and even in the present small premises more was required, owing to the necessary increase of a salary. In order that the Library might open again in large and adequate premises, it was computed that close on double that amount would be required.

The Chairman then strongly advocated the purchase outright of premises. This he considered might be done by raising a portion of the requisite cost by subscription and the balance by mortgage; and he urged the immediate opening of a subscription for this purpose. The meeting after discussing this proposal directed that it be recorded in the minutes of the institution for further consideration.

The question of the means of raising revenue sufficient to enable the Library to open once more in adequate premises was then thought more immediately forward. After much discussion, and many suggestions the following resolution, standing in the names of Messrs. A. Hime and Massey as proposer and seconder, was passed with one dissentient:

"That the Banks be asked to raise their annual subscriptions to 400\$000;

"That firms be asked to raise their annual subscriptions to 200\$000 and 150\$000, those contributing the former amount having rights for the admission to the Library for ten of their employees at reduced rates, those contributing the latter amount having rights for five;

"That the subscription for partners and interest, sales be 50\$000, that for employees with reduced rate being 35\$000 for the minimum of works from the Library;

"That the minimum subscription for all other subscribers (than the above) be 50\$000."

The Officers and Committee for the past year were re-elected, the name of Mr. T. Johnson being added to the Committee.

## THE AMAPA QUESTION.

TELEGRAMS.

Belém, March 7, 1896 (12 a.m.)—President of the Republic.—We perform the duty of informing you that the senate of Pará has just voted unanimously the following motion: The senate of Pará surprised at the news of the pending appointment of a joint commission for the administration of the Brazilian region of the Guianas, which is claimed to be disputed territory, earnestly protests in the name of the state of Pará, to which that territory belongs, and appeals to the patriotism of the federal government, trusting that it will defend the honor and self-respect of the nation, maintaining the integrity of Brazilian territory. It is our duty to inform you that the senate has resolved to suspend its labors until it receives your answer. —[Signed] Gentil Bittencourt.—Antonio Lenos, 1st secretary.—Fulgencio, 2d secretary.

Belém, March 7, 1896 (3 p.m.)—President of the Republic.—The chamber of deputies has just voted unanimously the following motion offered by Deputy Ignacio Cunha: The chamber of deputies of the state of Pará, painfully surprised at the news of the appointment of a joint commission which, with the assent of the federal government, makes no charge of the Amapá territory, makes no protest, in the name of the people of Pará whom it legitimately represents, against that measure, trusting that the federal government will defend the integrity of the soil of our country and the honor of Brazilians. —[Signed] Cyrino Santos, president.—Virgilio Simpatio, 1st secretary.—Hacinto Pinkiro, 2d secretary.

Rio, March 9, 1896.—To the President of the Senate of the State of Pará.—His Excellency, the President of the republic, having received yesterday, 8th inst., the telegrams from the officers of

the senate and chamber of deputies of the state of Pará, transmitting the motions unanimously voted in regard to the news of pending negotiations in regard to the disputed territory, has ordered me to answer you as follows:—The boundary question between Brazil and French Guiana, the incident of May 13 and the means of maintaining unaltered the relations between the two nations removing, while the decision of the court of arbitration is awaited, all near causes of the possible repetition of conflicts, are at present subjected to diplomatic negotiations at Paris. There have been sent instructions which the federal government considers expedient and honorable. The result of the negotiations, in conformity with the provisions of the constitution, will be brought to the knowledge of the national congress, which will take definite action thereon. H. E., no less than the senate and chamber of deputies of the state of Pará, will defend, he asserts, the integrity of the soil of our country; he knows that, as organ of the national sovereignty, he has to give an account of his acts to the whole republic. Obeying the order of H. E., I salute the senate and chamber of deputies of the state of Pará.—(Signed) Carlos de Carvalho, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A telegram to the same effect was sent to the president of the chamber of deputies of Pará.

Memoirs, March 9, 1896. (6.30 a. m.).—President of the Republic.—I consider harmful to the integrity of our country the appointment of a joint committee to take charge of Amajá; the republic relies on your patriotism. The people of Amazonas are in perfect union with my views. Greeting.—(Signed) Eduardo Ribeiro, Governor.

Memoirs, March 10, 1896. (3 p. m.).—President of the Republic.—I beg that V. E. will inform me what truth there is in the conflicting reports about the Amajá commission. The news is alarming and I have no positive information. Greeting.—(Signed) Eduardo Gomes, Governor.

Rio, March 10, 1896.—Governor of the State, Amazonas.—H. E., the President of the republic, receiving your telegram, ordered me to answer you that the boundary question between Brazil and French Guiana, incident of May 13, means of maintaining unaltered relations with France, removing causes of repetition of conflicts, are at present subjected to negotiations at Paris. The government has given instructions that are honorable and expedient and the result of the negotiations will be communicated to the national congress, which will take definite action. Greeting.—(Signed) Carlos de Carvalho, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Yellow-fever is reported from Paratyhuana, Rio de Janeiro.

—Cases of yellow-fever have occurred in Mogydas-Cruzes, state of S. Paulo.

—The sanitary state of Rio Claro, São Paulo, is reported to be improving.

—The Argentine minister is expected to visit the state of S. Paulo sometime in April or May.

—The steamers *Iris* and *Itatuba* had a collision at Rio Grande on the 11th, the first sustaining much damage.

—In São Paulo counterfeits go and 100 lita notes have appeared. The counterfeiters are certainly remarkably active in that state.

—In Santos the new by law against *khioses* in the public streets went into effect on the 10th, and their removal began on that date.

—The assets of the Companhia Saneamento de Santos have been valued by the official appraisers of the state of S. Paulo at 1,250,000\$.

—The Pará senate has voted a motion congratulating the state of Amazonas on its resolution to act in accord with Pará on the Amajá question.

—At Itapora, Sergipe, the commander of the police force is said to have tortured two persons whom he unjustly accused of having stolen 200\$.

—The inquiry into the death of the Italian Martinelli in Santos has resulted in proving the culpability of the two policemen Silva and Santos.

—The population of S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, are much alarmed over the outbreak of fever in that town and many families have left the place.

—The governor of Minas Geraes has sent out 90 policemen to hunt the Jequitinhonha marauders, and has asked the cooperation of the Bahia authorities.

—In the month of January there were 570 deaths in the city of São Paulo, of which 335 were Brazilians, 149 Italians, etc. There were 40 still-births.

—On the 14th inst. Padre Leonardo Dantas took charge of the state government of Sergipe. Col. Valladao is coming to Rio on account of his health.

—The *Folha de Sergipe* says that during the administration of Col. Valladao he has spent 2,900,000\$ without leaving the slightest improvement to show for it.

—The refugees are now beginning to return to Arraquinha, but to find the streets overgrown with grass and weeds and the shops bare of provisions, which are scarce and dear.

—The governor of Amazonas has declared that he is in perfect accord with that of Pará in opposition to the alleged agreement in regard to the disputed territory of Amajá.

—There were 6,356 immigrant arrivals at the port of Santos in February, of which 309 were spontaneous, 4,466 came at the cost of the general government, and 1,681 at that of the state of São Paulo.

—Cases of yellow-fever continue to appear at Jabi, São Paulo. Many of the residents have fled from the town, and the thieves are now improving the opportunity to clear out such valuables as may please their fancy.

—After voting the motion against the alleged agreement in regard to the Amajá disputed territory, the Pará senate suspended its sittings to await the answer of the President. The Pará senate evidently believes in the parliamentary system.

—There were 1,027 marriages in the city of S. Paulo in 1894, in which 965 bachelors, 958 maids, 62 widowers and 69 widows were married. The births in the same year numbered 6,023, of which 3,085 were males and 2,937 females. The number of illegitimate births was 558.

—The *Santos Commercial* of the 8th inst. calls attention to the appearance of yellow-fever in that city. There were then some 18 or 20 cases in the isolated hospital, and many cases had been reported as under treatment in private houses. It would appear that the authorities were trying to keep the matter secret.

—A man named Santos interfered to separate two men who were quarreling in Santos on the 9th, and the result was that he was stabbed through the heart for his trouble. The assassin, Manoel dos Passos, was subsequently captured. It would appear to be good policy not to meddle in the quarrels of other men.

—The retiring governor of S. Paulo, Dr. Bernardino de Campos, will retire from office some time next month, and his successor, Dr. Campos Sales, will assume office on May 1st. Singularly enough the state constitution provides for an interregnum during which the president of the senate will act as governor.

—The postmaster at Carmo do Rio Claro, Minas Geraes, has returned to the *Commercio de S. Paulo* papers sent to subscribers at that post-office, with the following note:—"Returned to the editor. Being an employe of the republic, I cannot and must not work for the monarchy, and this is the reason why I return these papers."

—The *Santos Commercial* of the 8th calls attention to the fact that on the 28th ult. a man named Souza gave a poor woman near Santos a savage beating. She was examined by the police doctors and then sent to the hospital, some of her injuries being considered serious. Up to the 8th, however, the police had taken no steps to arrest or prosecute the brute.

—The *Reporter* of the 11th relates that on the morning of the preceding day the sergeant and four soldiers of the detachment stationed at Arraquinha, São Paulo, stole some horses from a lively stable and cleared out destination unknown. The sergeant being in charge of the jail, took with him all the money belonging to the police. Another detachment has gone after them.

—It is reported that the state of Rio de Janeiro is about to purchase the plantation of the Visconde de Vargem Alegre for a *centro agrícola*. We are not quite certain what such a *centro* really is, but it may be considered to be something between an agricultural colony and an agricultural school. At any rate, it will afford an opportunity for the governor to spend the public revenue.

—A Frenchman was leaving Santos a few days since for his dearly beloved France, and was so enthusiastic over it that he got drunk. On his way to embark he suddenly drew a revolver and fired it off. The police and some bystanders aver that he fired at his wife, but the wife says he fired into the air. At any rate, the police looked him up and he lost his steamer and passage, and is still a resident of this *terra santa*.

—A meeting held in S. Paulo on Sunday by Italians for devising means of assisting the families of soldiers killed in Africa, was interrupted by anarchists with cheers for Free Italy, Anarchy and Menelik, and groans for King Humbert. A fight ensued and firearms were freely used, several persons being wounded. One of them, an ex-detective, was said to be dying, when taken to the hospital. About twenty arrests were made by the police.

—The parliamentarists held a meeting in the city of S. Paulo on the 9th inst., and elected a state executive committee and a local committee for the city. It is said that they will now go actively to work organizing local committees, and widely circulating their manifesto. It is also said that they will shortly begin the publication of a daily paper in the city of S. Paulo under the direction of Dr. Leopoldo de Freitas, a Rio-Grandense and ex-political prisoner.

—On the 8th inst. some policemen in São Paulo ordered a colored man out of a church door, objected, and was arrested and beaten. Some of the spectators protested, whereupon the policemen drew their swords and attacked the crowd, cutting everyone within reach. The people then procured huts from a pile near by, and a fight ensued, in which many were injured. An official then came up, and order was soon restored, several citizens being arrested. The valiant policemen, however, were not arrested.

—It would appear from a Pará telegram of the 11th that Minister Carlos de Carvalho has been giving the mellodious "figado" to a rather sharp rebuke. In reply to their protest against the mixed commission for Amajá, he reminds them that the President is also a Brazilian and that he knows, as well as another, how to defend the national dignity. He then adds that the President will seek to settle the Guiana question honorably, and account for his acts to congress, as provided for by the constitution.

—The S. Paulo *Reporter* of the 11th inst. relates the particulars for the forged drafts which were exposed some weeks ago. The principal in the transaction was Benjamin Lavarte, who was assisted by José Pascal and a book-keeper named Amiral Sobrinho. Two forged drafts were successfully discounted, one for 12,000\$ drawn by Adalberto Teixeira & Co. on Vicente Carvalho & Co. in favor of Angelo Colombo, which was discounted by the Banco Mercantil de Santos, and another for 30,000\$ drawn by the same firm in favor of Baio de Itanema, which was discounted in Campinas. He also swindled Dumont & Co. by some fraudulent means. Lacorte then took to highway robbery in Minas for a time. He was apprehended at Atibaia and is now held in custody. Pascal is also under arrest.

—The São Paulo state government has instructed the police to prevent public works to examine the Campina waterworks to see if nothing prejudicial has happened to them. If the sources have not been protected, it may be considered certain that something has happened to vitiate the water. During a visit to a town not far from Rio some two or three years ago, we took occasion to follow up a course of a small stream which supplied drinking water to the vicinity, and it must be confessed that the land, and not a very civilized appearance of the place, and cleanliness.

—The 8th regiment of cavalry, stationed at S. João del-Rei, is said to be in a wretched state of discipline. It is stated that the officers were disrespectful to the commander, Col. Toledo Ribos, that he applied for a month's leave of absence, which has been granted to him. He will probably obtain his transfer to another regiment and not return to S. João del-Rei. The officers are said to be discouraged in their insubordination by one of the jacobin generals. During carnival the uniforms of the men, it is asserted, were hired to makers.

—A Campinas correspondent of the São Paulo *Monteiro* says that the merchants and newspapers of that place are invariably opposed to the publication of any news in regard to yellow fever. They think that publicity in this respect injures trade. In this they are backed by the alienists who also seek to hush every epidemic. And yet, during the first week of this month there were over a hundred new cases of fever and 48 deaths. There were 13 deaths from fever in one day, and not out of proportion to the population. For a town of 25,000 to 30,000 population, this is certainly serious.

—Those who have traveled much over Brazilian railways know the crowd which usually fills the station platform when the train comes in. The other day such a crowd greeted the arrival of a railway train at Casa Branca, São Paulo. Among the passengers disembarking was one who at once excited the alarm interest of the whole assembly, for he was visibly ill. He was a negro and could not be said to be "male," but there was a peculiar expression on his face, his hands trembled and he could hardly walk. After uttering a few words he suddenly collapsed and sank upon the platform. "It is the fever!" cried one; "he's got it of this!" cried all; and away they went. The poor black had the platform all to himself, and he needed it—for he was helplessly drunk.

—The prejudice against doctors, hospitals, disinfectum and all other sanitary measures seems to be common to all the laboring classes, and many examples of it have lately occurred at various points in São Paulo where fever epidemics have appeared. At S. Carlos do Pinhal the attempt to remove a fever patient from near the railway station caused a strike among the railway men. They drove away the officials sent to remove the man and disinfect the house, and then took charge of the patient themselves. They insisted that he would be killed at the hospital. The authorities then sent a police force of 18 men with loaded canes, who succeeded in removing the man. The strike continued, and the traffic superintendent then asked the police to place a house near the station, which request was refused. After some further delay the men finally yielded and returned to their work. There is some foundation for their prejudices, however, and the authorities should bear that in mind. The administration of hospitals for infectious diseases is often brutal to the last degree, and there may well be a prejudice against them.

## ALAGOAS.

The following correspondence explains itself:

Office of the Chief of Police, Maceio, February 3, 1896.—No. 47.—Having been informed that several citizens of our society, public functionaries, merchants, military officers, etc., etc., have been driven from the streets by policemen patrolling this capital at night, and such not being the orders that have been issued by this office, I beg that you please take steps to put an end to this state of affairs which unduly provokes just indignation and produces panic, being entirely contrary to the rule of procedure at this office.

The purpose of the patrol is to banish vagrants, maintain order and prevent larceny, and in order that this might be properly done I have requested you to cause it to be supervised by one or two officers of your worthy command.—(Signed) Carneiro da Silva Juci, Acting Chief of Police.

Headquarters of the Battalion of Police of the State of Alagoas, Maceio, February 3, 1896.—No. 456.—Illustrations Citizen Chief of Police. In answer to your dispatch of this date it is my duty to inform you that I can take no steps for the purpose mentioned in your communication, since the officers commanding the patrols assure me that they have faithfully performed their duty without exaggeration or excess, using only what they have been instructed to do by the respective police commissioner, upon whom should rest all blame and public indignation, as it was he himself who gave orders that all citizens without distinction of class found on the street at night shall be driven therefrom.

I may observe, then, has been committed, it is not I who should take the responsibility therefor, and you should seek the real culprits, whenever they may be. Health and fraternity.—(Signed) José Maranhão.

Office of Police Commissioner, Maceio, February 6, 1896.—Illustrations Citizen Chief of Police.—In answer to your dispatch No. 49 of the date of yesterday, enclosing a communication from the lieutenant-colonel in command of the police corps, I have the honor to inform you that I only gave orders for driving off suspicious and ragged persons found on the streets at late hours of the night. If this has also been done in relation to other persons, I shall at once take steps to put an end to this impropriety and this I now communicate to you by returning the dispatch of the commandant of the police corps. Health and fraternity.—(Signed) José Ribeiro Barreto de Menezes, Deputy Police Commissioner.

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Nearly seven months have elapsed since peace was made in Rio Grande. The federalists have long since laid down their arms and disbanded, and yet, although there are nearly 900 regular troops in the state, an irregular soldiery commanded by partisans of João de Castilhos continues to draw pay from the federal treasury. A telegram of the 9th inst. from that place, a telegram of the 12th inst. says that Pinheiro Machado's brigade at S. Luiz and that of Firmo de Paula at Santo Angelo had just received their pay. When the money extorted from an overburdened people is squandered in this way, it is not astonishing that the number of finances is unable to overcome the financial difficulties of the country.

The cost of maintaining these troops is constantly increasing in consequence of a general rise in prices. Contractors refuse to furnish at old prices and many of them have preferred to ask for the annulment of their contracts, paying the respective fine.

At Boqueirão Julio Pereira, described as a respectable and law-abiding citizen, has been murdered by Sub-Intendant Porcino Ferreira, who was arrested, but has succeeded in effecting his escape through the connivance, it is supposed, of the local authorities.

The *Condição* states that in the early morning of the 18th ult., some of João Francisco's men attacked the house of D. Josephina da Costa Santos, known in Costa, who was sleeping outside, aroused by the noise made by the assailants on their approach, disengaged at them the weapons with which she was armed. They returned the fire, wounding her, and after capturing him, immediately cut his throat. At this house they captured, bound and carried off four persons, including a son of D. Josephina only 14 years old.

This body of Castilhos's had with them, also, bound, 14 federalists whom they had captured at Caverá. The commander asked the officer who effected the capture why he had not cut the prisoners' throats, and the officer answered that it was because they had not attempted to resist.

A later number of the *Condição* states that five of the prisoners have since been murdered. Homero Baptista's party has recently displayed considerable activity, having organized local committees in various parts of the state.

On the 24th ult., the *Esboço do Sul*, of the city of Rio Grande, published Silveira Martins' picture with a biographical sketch.

At Pelotas Col. Sampaio has taken command of the 22nd battalion of infantry, which, it is reported, will be transferred to the city of Rio Grande. The 16th, it is said, will be sent to Santa Catharina. Col. Plomada Flores, who had been sent into the mountainous districts on a tour of inspection for the purpose of ascertaining whether the terms of the treaty of August 23rd are executed in those districts, has returned to Porto Alegre, alleging illness.

A telegram of Sunday states that a meeting was to be held yesterday in the city of Rio Grande by the friends of Col. Alvaro de Carvalho, who would probably issue a manifesto declaring why they separate from Castilhos.

The 10th regiment of cavalry was expected to arrive yesterday from Santa Catharina.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—In the workshops of the Central railway 1,264 operatives are employed.

—An exchange says that there have been 82 hauls on the Central railway between Lafayette and Sahar, Minas Geraes, during the recent rains.

—Since Dr. Claudio da Silva has been in charge of the workshops of the Central railway, that is during the past 11 months, 3,102 cars and 39 locomotives have been repaired in them.

—The decree authorizing the construction of another connecting line between the Cuiabá station and the Central line, was published on the 11th inst. The new line is designed to avoid the central station in this city.

—On last Tuesday, a little after noon, as a suburban train was entering the city station on the Central railway an unknown person threw himself in front of the locomotive and was run over and crushed into a shapeless mass.

—The circular line of the Nieheroy tramway between S. Domingos and Praia Grande, passing through Itapira and Santa Rosa, is said to be in so bad a condition that every car that passes over it is demoralized on the way two or three times.

—On Saturday, President Prudente de Moraes visited the workshops and the Central and Cuiabá stations of the Central railway. In taking leave of Dr. Claudio da Silva he is reported to have said that he could see signs of order emerging from chaos.

—The minister of industry has applied to the director-general of communication (*quarta*) and to the engineering club for information on the proposed to lease the Central and other state railways, in conformity with the resolution of the senate asking for such information.

—Over a month ago there arrived from the station of Silvestre Ferraz at the S. Diogo station 21 packages of machinery for a man in this city. He has been trying ever since to remove them from the station, but has not yet been able to do so, although in this interval he has paid freight on them twice.

—Inasmuch as the Central engineers do not want those heavy Brooks locomotives on the line where the tracks have been weakened by the rains, it would be interesting to know what the government intends to do with the machines. Surely some work must be found for them, even if it requires a special road for it.

—When President Prudente de Moraes visited the Gamboa station of the Central railway on Saturday, he found there many pieces of artillery entirely neglected and exposed to the weather. This artillery has been lying there ever since the naval revolution. It is said that the average price of each of the cannons is from 30,000\$ to 40,000\$.



—The Cantareira tramway company in São Paulo seems to be gifted with the simplicity which not infrequently characterizes such enterprises. Its customary fares are 200 and 300 reis, but on Sundays when excursions are in order, it charges 25000 for a round trip ticket and suppresses all ordinary fares. Should a person wish to use the tram for a short ride, he would do so on a week day, he is required to pay 25000 for the privilege. This may be called lúdim simplicity.

—On the 10th inst., the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro voted in final discussion the bill authorizing the governor of the state to improve and complete the present railway system. For this purpose he may enter into agreements with railway companies and even take over their roads. He is also empowered to act in this matter in accord with the general government and with that of the state of Minas Geraes, and after taking over railways to proceed to their sale or lease.

—On account of the injury done to the track of the Oeste de Minas railway by the recent heavy rains, the management has issued orders for the trains not to run at night. If night overtakes them before they reach their destination, they must remain at the nearest station, the conductors being instructed to endeavor to time the movements of the trains so as to reach stations at which the passengers may find accommodation for the night. The execution of these orders depend on the approval of the government engineer.

## COFFEE NOTES

—The product of the municipal tax on coffee in the district of Atibaia, S. Paulo is estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000\$ per annum.

—A recent letter from the Paranaíba region of São Paulo speaks highly of it as a coffee-producing district. The land is rich and is less subject to droughts. It is also represented as good for cereals.

—On the plantation of Col. Joaquim de Oliveira Lima, in the district of Agudos, S. Paulo, there are said to be groves of 30-years old coffee trees that have produced 27 croos, averaging 80 arrobas (2,560 pounds) per 1,000 trees.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 15th publishes a letter from S. Paulo to the effect that the coffee crop this year will be under the average. It is claimed that the heat of December greatly prejudiced the blossoming, and then the great hailstorm of February 24th did enormous damage to the coffee plantations.

## LOCAL NOTES

—There were two suicides in this city on the 11th inst.

—Dr. Manoel Maria de Carvalho has been appointed inspector general of lands and colonization.

—A telegram from this city to Italian journals states that the Brazilian government has settled 32 of the Italian claims, paying 335,000\$.

—The 10th regiment of cavalry, it is stated, has not been paid since last November. This regiment is stationed at Lages in Santa Catharina.

—The *Lombardia* has been disinfectied three times and will undergo the ordeal once more. No new cases have appeared for several days.

—The Instituto de Bachareis em Letras is collecting data for the history of the conspiracy in Minas Geraes known as the *Confederação*.

—Instructions have been issued for paying the Rua Aqueduct as far as Largo do Guimarães and for macadamizing it thenceforward to Franca.

—The prefect has signed the ordinance voted by the municipal council for declaring S. Sebastian's day (Jan. 20), a municipal holiday. Query: Will it be a legal holiday?

—The government has given 10,000\$ to the state of Pará toward the isolated hospital for yellow fever which the government of the state is establishing at Tatoca.

—The anticipated naval officers met on Thursday at the Naval Club and took steps for publishing the plea of their lawyer Senator Ruy Barbosa against restricted amnesty.

—A writer in one of the daily papers speaks of *atingendo a fúria do sonho*, playing the flute of dreams. We presume that the prosaic name for this operation is snoring.

—Rear-Admiral Dionysio Manhaes Barreto, one of the officers illegally retired from the service by Marshal Floriano Peixoto, has been appointed director of the naval school.

—The government has finally resolved to send those Polish immigrants to Paraná, where they wanted to go. It would be instructive to know why they were not sent there in the first place.

—The total number of persons attacked by yellow-fever on board the Italian cruiser *Lombardia* was 229, of whom 127 died and 102 recovered. The number of persons not attacked was only 20.

—It has been discovered, it is stated, that soldiers after receiving the shows issued to them by the war department, sell them for a trifle to government contractors who resell them in the government.

—Capt. Rodrigo da Rocha, one of the leaders of the revolution in Rio Grande in November, 1891, against Marshal Deodoro and João de Castilhos, has been appointed commander of the *Riochelo*.

—If it is true that the government has agreed to pay the claims of Italians for losses suffered during the revolt, then what are the ministers of other nations doing? Is not a Russian's claim as good as an Italian's?

—The *moviade* in Spain seem to be having a fine time of it. Perhaps a good spanking would cool their ardor.

—On the 11th infant about ten days old was found abandoned in the Ladeira do Castello in this city. It was sent to the foundlings asylum. It is a pity its unnatural parents could not be sent to prison for such a crime.

—Gen. Leite de Castro, who was commander of the 2nd military district when the military murders under martial law were committed there, has been appointed commander of the 5th military district, vice Gen. Bencelar, relieved.

—It is a singular idea of duty and discipline, that of a police official who beats his prisoner in the streets and then assaults him even in the presence of his superiors in the station. The wild Indians could not act more savagely.

—The *Benjamin Constant* will soon go out on another price cruise. This is the right course to follow. It would be good policy, also, to keep one or two of the other vessels outside. Let them try the young men at coast survey work.

—The publication of the evening journal *Correio da Tarde* ceased on the 10th inst. At the printing-office of that paper, which has been sold to Barreto & Co., will be published the new monarchist journal *Liberalidade*, whose first number will appear on the 25th inst.

—It is the testimony of well informed physicians that there is an unusually large number of cases of yellow-fever throughout the city, but that, in the great majority of cases, the disease is of a very mild character. The percentage of mortality thus far has been exceptionally low.

—On Friday, in virtue of the warrant of the district judge of the federal district, police authorities went to take possession of the Portuguese steamer *Douro*, ex-*Chate de Porto*. The captain of the steamer promptly lifted the sails and hoisted the signal of distress, declaring that he would not deliver the vessel to any one without an order from the Portuguese consulate.

—The Havas and other news agencies are still playing upon our credulity. After telling us that the American senate and house of representatives had passed resolutions hostile to Spanish rule in Cuba, they now advise us that the senate has indefinitely postponed the vote on recognizing Cuban belligerency. How long will the public submit to such news-gatekeepers?

—We should like to say to the gentlemen of the diplomatic corps that when they have an odd hundred miles to give away, don't give it where it will not be appreciated, but send it to the Strangers' Hospital. One half of the pleasure in giving lies in the knowledge that it is appreciated, and the other half in that it will be properly used. All these conditions will be met in the way we suggest.

—It is stated that the new monarchist paper is to have a very strong staff of contributors, including Visconde de Ouro Preto, Lafayette, Andrade Figueira, Visconde de Sá, João Alfredo, Camillo de Oliveira, Paulo Pimentel, Visconde de Tannay, Affonso Celso, Joaquim Nabuco, Mattoso Camara, Angelo do Amaral and Pedro de Barros. Carlos de Laet, as we have already stated, is to be editor-in-chief.

—It is stated that at the tenement house No. 15 Rua Duque de Caxias, in Villa Isabel, a Portuguese workman died of yellow-fever on the 8th inst. at 4 o'clock p. m. and remained there until 7 o'clock p. m. on the following day. Two days afterwards the house had not been disinfected and we do not know whether there has been disinfection up to this date. It is not at all strange that the fever spreads.

—The police apprehended a quantity of merchandise on the 11th at No. 46, Rua Barão de S. Felix. Of course some one informed. When the owner of the place saw the police, he disappeared, showing that he feared investigation. The police found three cases of French butter, three of vermouth and three of cognac, all with their marks scraped off. The question naturally occurs: Were these cases stolen from the custom-house?

—On Friday, 13th inst., the Associação Beneficente de Socorros Mútuos Homens e Mulheres Salubridade da Gama issued a diploma of honorary membership to Rear-Admiral Augusto de Castilho in recognition of the services which he rendered to Brazil and to humanity by saving the lives of 500 Brazilian revolutionists on that date in the year 1894. On the same day Capt. Benjamin de Melo, who was Salubridade da Gama's secretary, addressed a telegram to Augusto de Castilho, assuring him of the gratitude of all the Brazilians who were received on board the Portuguese vessels *Amimelo* and *Afonso de Albuquerque*.

—To show their polite resentment, the jacobins of this city went to the innermost corners of their pockets and raised the sum of 146 francs for the board of London. A commission then went on board the *Argentina* on the 11th to present the same in Mr. Philps, presumably as a rebate for his donation of 100\$ to furnish water for the immigrants on Ilha das Flores. They did not succeed in finding the minister and were therefore compelled to leave the money with the company. It is to be regretted that their photograph was not sent with the gift so that the poor of London might better appreciate the refined sentiments which actuated this valuable donation.

—At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst. a Portuguese employed by the City Improvements Co., named Francisco Ribeiro, on entering one of the manholes of the main sewer opposite No. 55 Rua S. Francisco Xavier, slipped in the water, which was high after the rain of an hour previous, and his body apparently disappeared and was only recovered after the police had wasted the place at about 11 o'clock when it was taken to the necropolis for examination by the police doctor. The man's companions above ground were apparently afraid to risk their lives in trying to save him, and supposed that the body had gone down the main sewer as it never rose to the surface again.

—During the week since our last report there have been 217 deaths from yellow-fever, an average of 31 a day, against a little over 34 during the preceding eight days. This shows a decline in the epidemic, which we must say continues. The total deaths from fever during the half month ending the 15th inst. was 494.

—The partido republicano nacional has also issued a manifesto. The partido nacional does not agree with the Club Tiradentes in thinking that the country is prosperous. In fact, quite the reverse, and all on account of the pernicious schemes of the crafty foreigner. You see, the republicans control the government, the monarchists control the republicans and the foreigners control the monarchists, thus indirectly controlling the government. This is what the partido nacional says in its manifesto and it moreover says it is going to put a stop to all this, but unfortunately fails to tell how it is going to do it. Perhaps it will begin by attacking inoffensive Portuguese laborers, as before.

—The Rio correspondent of the *Commercio de São Paulo* telegraphed to that newspaper on the 12th inst. that another instance of inordination at the military school had occurred some three or four days before. The affair had been kept secret and was not generally known. The commandant, General Girard, had offered his resignation because of the insubordinate disposition of the students, who are divided, it is said, into several political groups, one of which is composed of the students expelled last year, but readmitted. This last mentioned group seems to have been the principal cause of the trouble. The quarrel reached such a pitch that the students used their firearms against each other. The *Pais* denies the report.

—Below the surface there is apparently considerable political excitement, just at present, as the following reported facts seem to show. On the 9th inst. in the café at the Praia Grande lerry station two lieutenants of the army, one in favor of Castilhos and the other against him, engaged in a heated discussion and finally came to blows. On the same day in one of the public departments two clerks, one a monarchist and the other a republican, each of whom strenuously defended his opinion, excited the enthusiasm of their fellow-clerks to such an extent that the building soon resounded with shouts of *viva a monarchia* and *viva a republica*. Persons who happened to pass the building at that time leaped at once to the conclusion that the monarchy had already been restored.

—It would seem that when the *Pais* and *Jornal do Brazil* saw fit to cast reflections upon the donation of 100\$ by the British minister for supplying the Flores island immigrants with water, the minister of foreign affairs suddenly concluded to follow suit, and so he at once telegraphed to ask Mr. Philps if it was essential for Flores island to have government administration. Of course he knew it, as every one else knows it. Only a government establishment could be so badly administered. But what has that to do with a private act of charity? If it is improper to give water to the suffering immigrant, who is under government protection, then it is also wrong to give tips to the custom-house and postoffice employees. The minister of foreign affairs is evidently carrying out the jacobin policy, no matter where it leads.

—With its customary disregard for the truth, the *Pais*, in its issue of Sunday last, stated that the English hospital in Rua da Passagem has been repeated fatal cases of yellow-fever, and that as it is situated "in the midst of a great number of habitations," the director of hygiene should look into the matter. So should the *Pais*, too, before printing such nonsense. The Strangers' Hospital is specially authorized to receive yellow-fever cases; in fact, it was established for that purpose. And it is not "in the midst of a great number of habitations," as even a *Pais* editor can see if he will visit the place. As for its work, it has received 58 cases of fevers since 1st July last, of which 36 were classed as yellow-fever. Of these 9 cases only resulted fatally, of which 4 came to the hospital in a hopeless condition. This is a record we hope to see the *Pais* reproduce.

—On the 12th the body of an unknown man was found wedged among the rocks near Santa Cruz, which, having been in the water for some time, was buried in the sand on the beach near by. On the following day Mr. Lumby, of the Seamen's Mission, sent the boatman who was with Mr. Brandreth at the time of his death on the bay last month, to see the body, and with the result that the boatman recognized it to be that of Mr. Brandreth from the clothing and some papers found in the pockets. Steps were at once taken to have the remains removed to the British cemetery and decently buried, as was done on Sunday last. We trust also that the British and American residents of this city, who know how devotedly and faithfully he performed his mission here, will have an opportunity to place some appropriate memorial of these services over his last resting place. We are glad to add to the foregoing that a subscription of about £ 100 was presented to his widow, who is leaving for England to-day.

## BUSINESS NOTES

—Typography is taught at the Lyceum do Engenho Velho.

—In Goyaz salt is selling at 50\$000 per bag of 35 litres and flour at 30\$000 an arroba.

—The Santa Theresia theatre, in Nictheroy, has been valued by the state engineer at 42,000\$.

—The cost of transporting freight from this city to Goyaz has declined from 26\$000 to 22\$000 per arroba.

—There were 6,153 houses connected with the public water supply in São Paulo on 31st December last.

—The sanitary authorities at Paranaçu are continuing to impose quarantines on arrivals from this port.

—A letter from S. Paulo states that the Indian corn and bean crops were almost entirely destroyed by excessive heat in December.

—The contractors for delivering fresh beef at the door in São Paulo, have lately reduced their prices from 900 to 800 reis per kilo.

—Our local readers will be glad to know that Messrs. Alves Nogueira & Co. are now receiving fresh butter regularly from the River Plate.

—A telegram of the 15th inst. from Havana states that the sugar crop of Cuba for 1896 is estimated at only 120,000 tons against 1,000,000 tons in 1895.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* hears that Dr. Veridiano Prado is meditating an exposition of grapes in this city, the proceeds of which will be given to the Asylo Isabel.

—A brush factory was sold at auction in São Paulo on the 16th inst., because of the death of its proprietor. It is described as mounted with all the latest machinery.

—The shipment of Argentine sugar in Rio Grande and the reception it has received there, has attracted much attention here. In all probability it will lead to a demand for protection.

—It is said that the McIlhenny company is much embarrassed in Campinas for want of laborers, the fever epidemic having greatly reduced its working force either by sickness or flight.

—We are glad to hear that the local manufacturing chemists are not to have it all their own way. We hear that Murray's fluid magnesia will be manufactured here in a very short time.

—According to the S. Paulo bureau of statistics the value of the agricultural products in five municipal districts in the year 1894 was as follows: Campinas, 14,422,075\$; Lins, 9,678,113\$; Cassa Bianca, 6,256,502\$; S. Manoel do Paraizo, 6,060,000\$; Cajuru, 4,514,000\$.

—The São Paulo municipal council has fixed the maximum price of beef at 700 reis. Suppose the owners of beef cattle refuse to sell at a price permitting the butchers to provide beef at this price—then what? There is no law, we believe, which compels the owner of beef cattle to part with them.

—The S. Paulo *Reporter* of the 9th notes the return of 800 cases of letters to Europe from Santos, because of the high taxes now imposed. The freight was 1,000\$, but the importers preferred this to the certain losses under the new tariff. It is said that many cases of this kind have already occurred.

—During the month of January there were slaughtered at the Santa Cruz abattoir 6,569 heaves, 1,009 sheep and 950 hogs, producing 1,201,393 kilos of meat and 30,970 kilos of tallow. Of the heaves 1,516 were from the River Plate and the rest from Minas Geraes. Fifty-four animals were rejected.

—We are at last able to record the arrest of one of the watchmen employed by the custom-house to guard the lighters of merchandise in this bay. He stole two pieces of prints from a lighter belonging to Wilson Sons & Co., and is now under arrest for it. He ought to be punished severely as a warning to the others.

—We are advised by Mr. Anderson, superintendent of the Royal Mail service on this coast, that he has arranged the arrivals of the steamers from the south so as to avoid paying the night in this port. The steamers are to slow down and enter port early in the morning. By this precaution he hopes to meet the objections of passengers from the south who are objecting to the call at Rio de Janeiro.

—The Cachoeira cotton factory in Alagoas, which has been in operation for 3 years, is said to have paid in the first year a dividend of 48 o/o, in the 2nd year 50 o/o and in the 3rd year 40 o/o. It has 480 operatives and produced last year 122,865 pieces of cotton cloth, of which it sold 121,665, measuring 2,416,544 metres, for 819,348\$000, at a profit of 315,526\$. The machinery belonging to the factory cost 364,445\$000, the factory buildings, 192,000\$, the 124 houses for operatives 51,000\$ and sundry appurtenances 17,378\$000. The enterprise is protected by an export duty on raw cotton and heavy import duties on cotton fabrics, even from Brazilian factories in other states.

—According to the report of the president of the Banco Nacional Brasileiro the operations of the bank amounted last year to 2,034,127,018\$104, or 310,000,000\$000 more than in the sixteen months from the date of the organization of the bank to Dec. 31, 1894. The profit on these transactions amounted to 2,146,197\$130, of which the sum of 1,100,000\$000 was paid to the shareholders on account of dividends, that of 200\$000, carried to the reserve fund, that of 615,401\$839 to the general expense account and the rest to the new year. At the end of 1895 the balance of the cash account amounted to 14,373,344\$894, that of the deposits to 30,711,317\$420, and that of account currents and bills payable to 29,315,314\$540.

—An observer writes us that nearly every night lately, about 5 or 6 o'clock, can be seen men with barrels and spoons at the small wooden footbridge over the canal opposite the Mongue, which causes quite a crowd to collect thinking that a drowning man or corpse is being taken out. But on approaching nearer the real object can be seen and that a very practical one, too. It consists in spooning out the pitch which collects at this point, more especially where the canal narrows, and filling barrels with it. Instead of eventually running to the bay as waste it becomes a marketable article which has cost nothing but the labor of collecting. The amount of valuable refuse thrown away from the gasworks year after year might afford a large source of revenue to a company properly organized for the treatment of these residues and from which could be extracted a great many more valuable oils, dyes, etc., than most people imagine. It is a thing which in countries other than extravagant Brazil would not be lost sight of.



<i>ovia</i> .....	Pensacola	..
<i>Sophie</i> .....	Hamburg	29 Dec.
<i>o</i> .....	Oporto	..

In Santos also the week was very quiet, the total sales amounting to about 23,000 bags. The market opened with good average quoted at \$15,500 per 10 kilos, which was reduced to \$15,000 on the 15th. On the 13th there was nothing doing, and on Saturday the market closed quiet and nominal. Receipts for the week were about 17,000 bags, against shipments of 43,000 bags for the United States and 10,000 bags for Europe. Stock on Saturday evening was estimated to be 173,000 bags.

There continues to be little of interest in the markets, and the theoretical advance in prices is rather slow in appearing, although there seems to be some indication on the part of the jobbers to try the spirit of compromise. Swedish and American flours are however, fair, thanks to the difficulties on the railway, and this fact has probably considerably weight with dealers of imported articles. Flour is higher again, although the movement during the week appears to have been insignificant in foreign flour, and the local mills have not had much business. Lard and pork are both unchanged and in moderate demand. The market is sharply advanced, even to the point of being overdone, in pigs, and continues to survive in large quantities, and the market is considered nominal, but no other bullet has come out in the markets for White and Swedish are about unchanged. The other articles we quote are not materially changed. A decline in native lard and pork has been reported during the week, and it is not impossible that even at current prices future articles will find competition from the native products. Exchange rebounded, and the advance in the advance appeared to have resulted from the over-advance in *beers* in buying exchange, for which they could not pay.

Maiden	Pavagônia	..
Nile	Leith	14 Jan.
Normandy	New York	10 Feb.
Norddeutscher	Caliz	8 Feb.
Oberon	Hamburg	..
Perseus	Glasgow	..
Quiteria	Oporto	8 Feb.
Riforma	London	..
Rifondo	Caliz	13 Feb.
Rifa	Swansea	23 Jan.
Royal George	Leith	..
Royal (S)	Newcastle	4 Feb.
Serbia	Christiansand	3 Feb.
Spain	Oporto	..
Victoria	Hamburg	..
W. Wood	Mahle	21 Dec.

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Mar. 9	Danube Br	South'pton	Royal Mail
9	Equation Fr	Boulogne	Mess. Maritimes
9	Richmond Br	Newport	Lage Imbras
9	Southwell Br	Rio Flom Mills	Royal Mail
10	Tatnar Br	South'pton	Norton, M. & C.
10	Caupia Br	Liverpool	E. Johnston & C.
10	Corrientes Gr	Hamburg	Quayle, D. & C.
10	Lind-farne Br	Buenos Aires	Norton, M. & C.
11	CV Bouillon Gr	Newport	Lage Imbras
11	Magdalen Br	River Plate	Royal Mail
11	Munim Nor	Penambuco	Wilson Sons & C.
11	Rosaria Br	Santos	La Veloce
11	Grenville Br	Antwerp	To order
11	Maranhão Br	Genoa	A. Florin & C.
12	Concordia Fr	do	Chargers-Réunis
12	Arschling Gr	Rosario	H. Stoltz & C.
12	Santos Gr	Santos	E. Johnston & C.
12	Carth Br	Glasgow	Quayle, D. & C.
14	Burton Br	Hamburg	Norton, M. & C.
14	Belgrano Gr	Havre	E. Johnston & C.
14	Campana Fr	Santos	Chargers-Réunis
14	Carica Fr	do	do
14	Brazil Fr	River Plate	Mess. Maritimes
14	Eira Br	Penambuco	To order
14	Concordia Fr	Santos	Chargers-Réunis
15	Fishfield Br	Cardiff	Mess. Maritimes
15	Atala Br	Newport	Lage Imbras

## DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Mar. 9	Bela Br	New York	Sundries
9	Bretagne Fr	Marseilles	do
9	Danube Br	River Plate	do
9	Equation Fr	Buenos Aires	Ballast
10	Sturlake Br	Santos	Sundries
10	W. C. Mitchell Br	Southampton	do
10	Mosart Br	Santos	Sundries
11	Magdalen Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
11	Stockholm City Br	Santos	Sundries
11	Tatnar Br	Buenos Aires	do
11	Arschling Gr	Genoa	do
12	Rosario Br	Pacific ports	do
12	Canova Br	Rio Grande	do
12	K. Hildy Br	Santos	do
12	Maranhão Br	do	do
12	A. Mentell Br	do	do
12	Corrientes Gr	do	do
14	Santos Gr	Hamburg	Sundries
14	Nasmyth Br	New York	do
15	Carth Br	do	do
15	Brazil Fr	Buenos Aires	Ballast
15	Dinotat Br	Santos	Sundries
15	Concordia Fr	Barbados	Ballast
15	Halsburg Gr	do	do
15	Rogaland Nor	do	do

\* Touching at intermediate ports.

## Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds--- Mar. 16th.

Circulation	Public Funds	
261,035,800\$	Stock 5% currency (apollies).....	958\$00 — 975\$00
105,000,000	Bonds of 1895.....	950 000 — 953 000
124,647,000	Bonds 4% (gold) converted.....	1,342 000 — 1,352 000
18,341,500	Gold Loan, 1898, 6%.....	—
24,751,500	Do do 1879, 4% 75.....	—
15,858,500	Do do 1895, 4%.....	1,670 000 —
17,500,000	State of Espírito Santo.....	—
7,329,000	" of Minas Geraes, 5%.....	950 000 —
4,000,000	" of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	1,005 000 —

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.	
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	8\$000 — Jan. 96	205\$000 — 207\$000
20,000,000	do do 2nd series.....	200	8 000 — Jan. 96	205 000 — 208 000
80,000,000	Consuitor.....	80	3 200 — Jan. 96	81 000 — 85 000
17,000,000	Credito Moval.....	200	9 000 — Jan. 96	11 000 — 11 500
20,000,000	Lavoura e Commercio.....	200	6 000 — Jan. 96	138 000 — 142 000
10,000,000	do 2nd series.....	100	3 000 — Jan. 96	65 000 —
10,000,000	Nacional Prazilense.....	200	10 000 — Jan. 96	210 000 —
15,750,000	Republica do Brazil.....	200	6 000 — Jan. 96	147 000 — 148 500
20,000,000	do do 2nd series.....	100	3 000 — Jan. 96	65 000 — 67 000
20,000,000	Paral e Hypothecario.....	200	9 000 — Jan. 96	— 237 000
20,000,000	do do 2nd series.....	100	4 500 — Jan. 96	— 120 000

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.	
40,000,000\$	Bahia e Minas.....	40\$	—	—
16,000,000	Maranhão.....	100	—	—
60,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	—	—
10,000,000	do 2nd series.....	75	—	— 167\$000
8,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	200	—	—
70,000,000	União Surocaba-hiana.....	200	—	84\$000 — 95 000
10,000,000	do do 2nd series.....	60	—	— 22 000

Capital	Transports	Par	Last div.	
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	— Jan. 96	— 125\$000
21,000,000	S. Christovão.....	200	— Jan. 96	148\$000 — 149 500

Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000\$	Alfama.....	200\$	— Feb. 96	200\$000 — 205\$000
6,000,000	Brasil Industrial.....	200	— Feb. 96	— 210 000
3,000,000	Carroca.....	200	— Jan. 96	— 280 0 0
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial.....	200	10 000 — Jan. 96	210 000 — 230 000
300,000	D. Isabel.....	200	40 000 — Jan. 96	—
1,200,000	Industria Mineira.....	200	10 000 — Feb. 96	—
1,500,000	Manufatura Fluminense.....	200	6% p. a — Aug. 95	— 230 000
4,000,000	Petropolisana.....	200	6 000 — Aug. 95	90 000 — 120 000
5,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	— Jan. 97	— 230 000
360,000	Santa Luzia.....	200	6 000 — Jan. 96	—

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1896

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1896		
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" 25	Danube...	Southampton and Cherbourg, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

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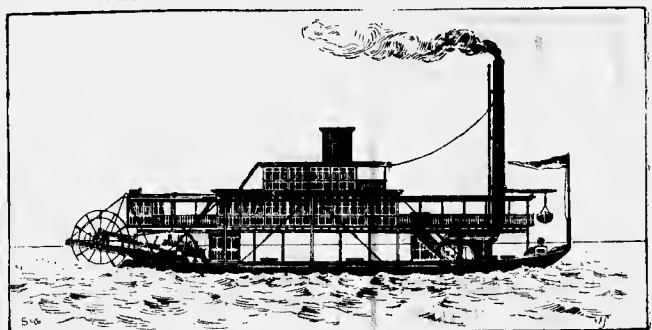
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